

Collected at the same time as the above specimens were the largest living adults yet seen and which were fairly abundant. The largest specimen collected by the writer from this colony had a shell length of 26.4 mm. and a width of 11.3 mm. When these very large individuals are brought into the laboratory they die very soon, usually surviving less than a week although receiving the same care as smaller (younger?) individuals which usually lived for quite a while. There may or may not be a factor of old age concerned. Nothing is known of the length of the life span of this animal, but these facts together with the scarcity of living individuals and comparative abundance of large dead shells in the spring would suggest that, regardless of the length of the life span, the natural termination of life due to old age occurs in the late winter.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Calvin Goodrich for identification of both gastropods mentioned.

A NEW FLORIDA PEARLY FRESH-WATER MUSSEL

BY BERLIN HART WRIGHT

ELLIPTIO MAYWEBBAE, new species. Vol. 47, Pl. 13, figs. 5-8.

Shell unusually inequilateral, epidermis reddish to horn-colored, smoothish, with growth ridges scarcely distinguishable, umbonal ridge snout prominent but clearly biangulate and curved. Rayless, sides well rounded, almost to the point of inflation. Dorsal or hinge margin short and prominently arcuate, which feature is accentuated by the inconspicuous umbos and the abrupt depression of the posterior-dorsal margin. This gives a decided falcate outline to the mature male shells, with excurvate ventral margins. Abruptly rounded posteriorly and somewhat more pointed behind. Beaks acute but not prominent, beautifully sculptured with double looped sharp ridges which are abruptly and prominently angled at the umbonal ridge, making a row of knotty tubercles following down the ridge as far as the loops extend. Nacre dark coppery (flesh-colored) in some of the paratypes, and highly iridescent. Teeth double in the left valve and single in the right one; laterals arched, sharp and thin, and cardinals very oblique. Pallial impression and scars or cicatrices all slightly impressed. Abductor scars confluent, generally. Shell and beak cavities shallow and beak cicatrices

deep and crowded up close under the collar of the lateral teeth. Soft parts unknown.

Dimensions: Length 51 mm., altitude 28 mm., diameter 21 mm.

Habitat: Near Seminole Springs, 15 miles southeast of Eustis, Florida. Ex. Coll. Walter F. Webb, Rochester, N. Y.

Observations: This unique Florida mussel must be placed in the *Elliptio* division, probably best as a subgenus, as it is unusually arched dorsally and sculptured at beaks. One dozen specimens have been carefully compared and it is not possible to make any decision as to its relationship. Perhaps it belongs in the *dorsatus* group.

We take peculiar pleasure in naming this shell in honor of the gracious wife of Walter F. Webb, who for more than forty years has been of inestimable help in his conchological work. It was collected by T. H. Van Hyning.

Type in the U. S. National Museum, No. 425354; paratypes with the following museums: The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, No. 162516; Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Boston, Mass.; Buffalo Museum of Natural History, and collection of Walter F. Webb, Rochester, N. Y.

BOSTON MALACOLOGICAL CLUB

The Boston Malacological Club held its regular meetings during the season of 1933-'34, on the first Tuesday evening of each month, from October to May, inclusive, in the Library of the Boston Society of Natural History.

The first meeting was given to experiences in collecting during the past summer. Among these, Mr. William J. Clench described covering some 5,000 miles in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and a 700-mile cruise along the Florida coast, the previous April. Mr. S. N. F. Sanford told of collecting on the New England beaches, and emphasized the fact that after a heavy storm more is to be found by waiting one or two days than by collecting directly the storm is over. Prof. Balch reported finding many nudibranchs, including one new species, at Cranberry Island, near Mt. Desert, Maine.